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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE ASSEMBLY OVERHAULS THE PAPERS —GAMBETTA'S OPINION OF THAT BODY.

PARIS, July 11.—An article in to-day's *Figaro* inciting revolt against the decisions of the Assembly, occasioned much irritation among the Deputies. There was a warm debate on an article during which De Peyre (Monarchist) announced that the *Figaro* had been suspended for two weeks. Nevertheless the Left moved an interpellation which was postponed for a month. M. Brisson, of the Extreme Left, moved that the writer of the objectionable article in the *Figaro* be called to the bar of the House, and accused the Government of partiality in its punishment of journals. Brisson's motion was rejected after a speech by Gambetta, in which he hinted that the Assembly was but a corpse fit for the grave-digger.

PROSPECTS FOR A REPUBLIC.

The Left Center anticipate a majority of fifteen for Casimir-Revier's bill which proposes the organization of a definite republic.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, July 12.—The Committee of Thirty has appointed sub-committees to draw up bills on the organization of the executive powers and the establishment of a Senate.

THE EXTREME RIGHT

publish a disavowal of hostility to President MacMahon, but they condemn the action of the Ministry with regard to the manifesto of the Count de Chambord.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS.

The *Moniteur* says ex-President Thiers is decidedly opposed to the organization of MacMahon's powers.

OFFENSIVE ARTICLE IN THE "FIGARO."

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Figaro* was suspended by the Government for quoting from President MacMahon's message the declaration that "he would retain the power conferred upon him," and then apostrophizing the Assembly as follows: "By your orders the Marshal became the supreme head of the State. The army honors only him—follows but him—obeys but him. The army having a horror of factions, Parliament will defend the commander to whom you entrusted power. If any party faction seeks to overthrow your irrevocable decree, the army must enforce the decission of the Assembly.

England.

THE RUSSIAN DUKE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg denies that the young Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother's diamonds, has been sentenced to banishment, but says his case is still pending before the Emperor.

Italy.

DEATH OF THE POPE'S CHAPLAIN.

ROME, July 12.—Monsignor De Merode, Arch Bishop of Mitelene and private chaplain of the Pope, is dead.

Spain.

CARLISTS ATTACK PUYCERDA.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Three thousand Carlists have attacked Puycerda, on the frontier.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 11.—Steamships Russia, Herder and Pembrake arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 12.—Steamer Nevada, from New York, arrived.

PLYMOUTH, July 12.—Steamer Pommerania, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 11, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 103; New York Central 92; Erie 22¾; do preferred 47. Linseed oil 28.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes 61 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 35s 9d. Lard 54s.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Larcenies at Fort Wayne Depot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 11, 1874.

A large number of tickets and some money was stolen from the ticket office of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, at this place, this afternoon. A lady named Jennie Hart, while waiting at the depot for a train, had her pocket picked of considerable money and a check.

Suicide at Portsmouth, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 11, 1874.

A very startling suicide occurred here Friday evening. Mr. Frank Kendall, a well-known citizen, informed his family, about bed time, that he had taken strychnine and would soon be dead. Medical attendance was secured, but he refused relief, saying, "Life is a failure." He was a hoe maker, out of employment, and leaves an impoverished family.

A Fort Wayne Shooting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 11, 1874.

Last night a shooting affray occurred on Columbia street, in front of a saloon. Joseph Smith shot George Hare, the ball lodging in his head. Hare was taken to a drug store, where his wound was dressed, but it is hardly probable that he will recover.

Murder of a Deputy United States Marshal.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—The *Union and American's* Tullahoma (Tenn.) special says: Early this morning Coroner Morgan was informed that the body of a man had been found on the road side, opposite the house of J. L. Motlow, half a mile east of Lynchburg, Tenn. He immediately summoned a jury, and on going to the spot the body was found to be that of Jas. P. Everett, a Deputy United States Marshal, appointed a short time since as the successor of Hildreth, who was recently killed near Hillsboro. Upon examination it was found that two pistol balls had entered his skull, just back of the left ear, and very close to each other. The end of his left thumb was also shot off. Nothing appearing to afford a clue as to who did the deed, the jury gave as their verdict that he came to his death by a pistol fired by an unknown party. Everett was in Lynchburg, late yesterday evening, and when he left he was drunk. He is supposed to have been so intoxicated as to have fallen off his horse, and was evidently in a helpless condition when killed. The murder receives the unanimous condemnation of our people that it deserves. They will give every assistance in their power to bring the guilty party to justice.

Arrest of a Bogus Vanderbilt Agent.

RICHMOND, July 11.—A man who has been here for some days and falsely representing himself as agent for Commodore Vanderbilt, was arrested to-night. He had in his possession a large amount of forged drafts.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Abolition of Ticket Agencies.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The officers of the chief railway companies, in session recently, agreed to greatly reduce the number of ticket agencies, in fact to abolish all beyond regular offices established by the companies. It was agreed that these latter met all the requirements of the traveling public, and that the commissions paid other agents and the additional expense in printing and advertising were useless expenditures; that they brought no increase of business, and the risk run in the circulation of so many tickets was very great.

Donation to Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A telegram from Chattanooga to the trustees of the Southern Railroad, to-night, announces that the city of Chattanooga, by a popular vote of one thousand four hundred and fifty yeas to sixty-two nays, to-day donated one hundred thousand dollars to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Indianapolis Races.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—About four thousand people assembled at the trotting park to-day. The first race called was for five year olds. At half-past two P. M., the horses were started. Wolfred won the first heat; General Grant second; Glencoe Gold Dust third; Woodpecker, Gold Dust and Phebe distanced. The second heat was taken by Grant; Transfer distanced. Time 2:31. Grant also took the third and fourth heats, in 2:35 and 2:34.

Goldsmith Maid, Fullerton and Red Cloud now appeared upon the track, and after seven attempts got away, the Maid having the pole and neara length the lead, and Fullerton at Red Cloud's middle. Near the quarter pole Cloud drew up to the Maid, gradually passed her, and down the three-quarter stretch had her at his wheel. Down the home stretch they came, Red Cloud one-half a length ahead of the Maid, and Fullerton two lengths away, and slowly gaining. The whip was brought in play, and the Maid crossed the score one-half a length ahead of Red Cloud, and the latter a length in front of Fullerton. Time, 2:23.

Summary—Trotting purse, $3,500, free to all. Mile heats, three in five to harness.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Red Cloud	2	2	2
Judge Fullerton	3	3	3

Time, 2:26, 2:25¼, 2:23.

The 2:20 race was next called. Joker won the first heat in 2:32; the second in 2:30, and the third in 2:33½.

One heat was trotted in the 2:45 class, where the races were postponed, on account of darkness, till Monday afternoon.

A STEAMBOAT SUIT.

Stockholder of the Keokuk Northern Line Complains of Damage to His Stock.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—A suit which will attract the attention of all steamboat men in the West, especially those of the upper Mississippi, has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by R. C. Gray, of Pittsburgh. The petition recites that a little over a year ago, what were known as the Keokuk Packet Company, the Northern Line Packet Company and the Northwestern Union Company, consolidated for mutual benefit, under the name of the Keokuk Northern Line, and that the stockholders of the said consolidation agreed not to sell or dispose of their stock without offering it to the company. Soon after the death of Jos. S. McCune, the President and the largest stockholder of the company, his stock, amounting to over five hundred shares, was transferred to W. F. Davidson, another stockholder, and formerly the head of the Northwestern Union Company, by Napoleon Millikin and Samuel N. Halliday, administrators of McCune's estate, in alleged violation of the agreement referred to. This threw the contract of the company into the hands of Davidson, and, as the plaintiff alleges, damaged his interest in the company $35,000. He therefore sues Milliken and Halliday for that amount and costs. Similar suits will probably be entered by other stockholders.

MANSFIELD, O.

Fighting the License Clause---The Late Bucyrus Convention---The Platform and Candidate---A Twelve Hour Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 12, 1874.

The impending vote on the new Constitution does not as yet excite much comment or discussion on that instrument. The license clauses are receiving more attention than any others, and an effort is making, with considerable promise of success, to rally a majority vote against license. Meetings are held in the county, and the matter is being actively agitated. A large meeting was held in City Park last evening, which was addressed by Ezra Osborne. A formidable vote will be cast against the Constition itself.

Jos. Cowan, the nominee of the recent Fourteenth District Democratic Convention, at Bucyrus, is President of the Citizens Bank at Ashland, and is understood to dispise and spit upon the inflation platform of the Convention which nominated him. There is considerable dissatisfaction here with the position of the Convention on inflation.

It has been raining here for twelve hours with scarce an intermission, much to the relief of the later crops, which were beginning to suffer from drouth. The ground is thoroughly soaked.

SARATOGA.

Programme for the Week--Regattas, Base Ball and Running and Walking Matches.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—Entries for the single scull race will be made Monday morning. The single scull race and Freshman race will occur on Wednesday, and the University race on Thursday. The base ball matches will come off Monday and Tuesday, and the running and walking matches on Friday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1874.

THE CASE OF EVERYBODY AGAINST HAVEMEYER.

Governor Dix's Secretary called at the City Hall to-day and served upon the Mayor a copy of the charges made against him by the committee who waited on the Governor on Wednesday.

SUSPENSION OF JOHN DIGGLES & CO.

The *Daily Bulletin* this morning announces the suspension of J. H. Diggles & Co., wholesale dealers, of Leonard street, with liabilities amounting to $500,000. The assets are not given.

CHAMPION BOAT RACE.

The boat race between the Atalantas, of New York, and the Argonauts, of New Jersey, for the amateur championship of the United States, was rowed on the Harlem river to-day. Betting was one hundred to eighty dollars on the Atalantas. The Argonauts won by one length. Time —17 minutes, 57½ seconds. Distance—three miles, straight away.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN TYLER.

Captain Tyler, of the Royal Engineers, who was sent out to examine the Erie Railway accounts, sailed to-day for England.

TOM BOWLING'S INJURIES.

Friends of the McGrath stable, who arrived to-night from Long Branch, say that the injury to Tom Bowling is only temporary, and that it was caused in the race of Thursday owing to efforts necessary to hold the horse that his competitors might reach his flank at the winning post and make the finish of the race interesting.

DEATH BY POISON OF MORTIMER MAYNAHAN AND WIFE.

Mortimer Maynahan, a well known Fenian and writer, of late, for the weekly papers, was found to-day dying from Paris green, and in the same room was found the already decomposing body of his wife, who died from having taken the same poison.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1874.

THE ORANGEMEN — PROCESSION—SERMON BY DR. TYNG—ALL QUIET AND PEACEABLE.

To-day was celebrated by the Orangemen of this city and vicinity in a very quiet manner. Twelve lodges, numbering about one thousand men, assembled at their headquarters in Fourth avenue, and marched to the church of the Holy Trinity, where an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., who reviewed the occasion of their celebration and advised them to beware of all party discussions and difficulties and unite in an universal brotherhood. The procession dispersed on leaving the church. During their march, streets and windows were thronged with spectators. Everything passed off in quiet and proper manner. To-morrow the Orange lodges will proceed on an excursion and picnic to Iona Island.

END OF LONG AND PROFITLESS LITIGATION.

For nine years the municipality of Hoboken has carried on litigation to avoid the payment of war bounty claims. The Court of Errors and Appeals has settled the question by deciding the case against the city. The claims amount to $50,000, and the litigation has cost the city $12,000. The original claims amounted to $28,000.

CASUALTIES.

Recovery of Two Bodies from Lake Michigan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, ILLS., July 11, 1874.

Two remaining bodies of the seven fishermen who were lost last April on Lake Michigan during a heavy storm, were found to-day. One recognized as Henry Ochmich, was found this morning, about half a mile north of the Harbor, by Ingroevd Nummensen, who has been searching for the body daily since the occurrence of the accident. The other, recognized as Joseph Schelet, had been washed ashore and was found on the beach by Louis Heizer, who was hunting drift wood. Both bodies were much decomposed.

Fall of a Cleveland Building—One Killed and Several Injured.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The building known as Hubbell's block, in East Cleveland, fell in this morning, about ten o'clock, owing to a heavy weight of rainwater which had accumulated upon the roof to the depth of a couple of feet, and could find no outlet owing to the choking up of the gutter pipe. Several persons were in the barber shop on the ground floor, one of whom was killed and several others injured, two of them seriously.

Sudden Death at Wabash, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 12.—At Wabash, Indiana, about three, o'clock this afternoon, an old resident of Wabash, named Zenus Hessford, was found lying on Wabash street in a dying condition. He was taken into a doctor's office near by, and died a few minutes afterwards. Death is supposed to have been caused by an overdose of morphine. Hessford served through the war in the 8th Indiana regiment, and had one arm shot off in the battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia.

Frauds in Cleveland Fire Department.

The dailys of this city have been publishing in serial form, during the past week, the testimony taken before a special committee of Councilmen appointed to investigate the affairs of the City Fire Department. The full text of the report, which covers 1,200 sheets of legal cap, has not yet been published. The evidence, as far as published, reflects very severely upon the management of the department, and indicates that the city has been for sometime past subjected to a system of considerable frauds.

Death of the Governor of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, July 11.—Hon. T. R. Caldwell, Governor of this State, died this evening, at Hillsboro, of cholera morbus.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

Rumors of His Intended Resignation False.

MINISTERS DAVIS AND JAY AND THEIR MISSIONS.

Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

FIRST MEETING THIS MONTH.

The Clerks' Extra Pay Discussed.

WEST POINT VACANCIES FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Claims Against the District of Columbia.

NAUGHTY PRANKS OF A REAR ADMIRAL'S SON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1874.

West Point Vacancies.

The following Representatives from Pennsylvania have been notified that they are entitled to fill vacancies from their districts in the West Point Military Academy (the vacancies to be filled before August 25th), viz: Mr. Myers, of the 3d District; Mr. Killinger, of the 10th; Mr. Shoemaker, of the 12th; Mr. Cessna, of the 16th, and Mr. Curtis, of the 19th.

A Rear Admiral's Son Disgraced and Disowned.

The fashionable circles of Washington were a great deal startled within a day or two, by the announcement that a son of Rear Admiral Jenkins, aged about twenty years, had married a ballet-dancer, who is now employed at a low theater in this city. It is said to-day that Admiral Jenkins has disowned his son, and has sent word to the woman that she might support him, as she need expect nothing from him. It is also said that the Admiral is so much chagrined at his son's conduct that he proposes to leave Washington, not to return.

Claims Against the District.

The Board of Audit for the examination and settlement of all the unfunded or floating indebtedness of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Public Works, have made public notification of their readiness to commence business and will receive the following claims:

First. Claims against the Board of Public Works evidenced by sewer certificates.

Second. Claims against the Board of Public Works purporting to be evidenced and ascertained by certificates of their auditor.

Third. Claims against the District of Columbia evidenced by certificates of its auditor and comptroller.

Fourth. Claims existing or hereafter created for which no evidence of indebtedness has been issued, arrising out of contracts, written or oral, made by the Board of Public Works.

Fifth. Claims for which no evidence of indebtedness has been issued, arising out of contracts, written or oral, made by or on behalf of the District of Columbia.

Sixth. Claims for private property taken by the Board of Public Works from the avenues, streets and alleys of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Seventh. Unadjusted claims for damages that may have been presented to the Board of Public Works pursuant to an act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, entitled "An act providing for the payment of damages sustained by reason of public improvements or repairs," approved June 20, 1872, which claims are to be examined and audited without regard to any examination heretofore made.

Eighth. Claims for amount of sewer tax or assessment paid by any person, persons or corporation, under the act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, entitled "An act creating drainage and sewerage districts in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and providing for the payment of the construction of sewers and drains therein by assessments, and issuing certificates therefor," approved June 26, 1873.

The time for the presentation of claims is limited to ninety days.

Ministers Davis and Jay.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, the new Minister to Berlin, and John Jay, Minister to Vienna, will set out for their posts on the thirtieth of the present month. Mr. Davis has already received his instructions, which are materially the same as those which have, under the distinguished administration of Bancroft, preserved such honorable and satisfactory relations between the United States and the German empire. At first there were serious doubts whether Mr. Jay would be permitted to remain at the Austrian capital. His course during the Exposition was not endorsed with approbation, as it turns out that he made considerable ado without sufficient grounds. There has been no small amount of longing, it is stated, on the part of certain retired members of Congress for the Austrian mission, and Jay now has a hope of reaping the advantage of an inability to choose a successor. It was mentioned by an official, that death only, it appeared, could get Jay out of Vienna.

Alabama Claims Court.

The Judges of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims will meet in this city, according to present arrangements, on the 22d of this month. They will organize the court and consider the initiatory measures for a plan of operations and an order of business. The claimants under the Alabama devastations look forward with considerable interest to the first meeting of the court, as they expect to be able during this preliemenary session to form some idea of the policy to be pursued.

Vice President Wilson Not to Resign.

The story that Vice President Wilson contemplates a speedy resignation in consequence of continued ill health and inability to perform the functions of his official position, is denied by the friends of that gentleman here, and is also contradicted by dispatches from intimate friends of the Vice President in Massachusetts.

The Two Months' Extra Pay.

The Comptroller of the Treasury says that the construction of the resolution authorizing the Secretary to pay two months' salary to clerks discharged by reason of reduction, is not for him to determine. The question comes up under the reference to him by the Secretary of the Treasury of the case of the temporary clerks suspended in February last. The Comptroller thinks legal Secretary. The question is whether their suspension was equivalent to a dismissal, or whether the notification to that effect would be required to change the suspension into dismissal. The question involves a considerable amount of money in salaries. The Comptroller says that it is his duty to settle accounts, but the Secretary's to decide whether to pay.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The amount of National bank notes received for redemption under the currency act to date, is $2,862,070. The facilities in the office of the United States Treasurer for counting national bank notes and remitting new notes in place of those sent for redemption, are not sufficient to allow as prompt attention to the requests of banks as the chief of the new division would desire. Additional room, however, will soon be secured.

THE FIVE PER CENT. DEPOSIT.

All the available force in the Treasurer's office is now busily occupied counting notes and collecting and crediting drafts forwarded on account of the five per cent. deposit, but as remittances are so numerous, there may be some slight delay in acknowledging them. The amount received to date on account of the five per cent. deposit required to be kept in the Treasury as a reserve from national banks, is $12,177,240.

A COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Taxpayers' Association of this District has adopted a plan of organization, which provides for the appointment of a Committee of Seventy to guard their interests generally, and to prosecute in the criminal and civil courts such officers of the late District Government as have acted illegally in the collection and expenditure of money, and for other acts performed by them in disregard to law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1874.

DEATH OF GENERAL WILLIAM S. HILLYER.

General Wilham S. Hillyer died here today of congestion of the lungs.

Iron Moulders' International Union.

RICHMOND, VA., July 11.—The Iron Moulders' International Union, which will be in session for some days yet, has chosen the following officers: President—Wm. Laffiin, of Cincinnati. Vice Presidents—James Carroll, of New York; Thos. Casey, of Montgomery, Ala.; John Nolan, of Toronto, and E. A Sliger, of St. Louis. Recording Secretary—M. F. Hayburn, of New York. Assistant Secretary—D. E. Foley, of Milwaukee.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For the southern portion of the Middle States clear or clearing weather, south or west winds, and a slight rise of temperature. For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley clear or fair weather, rising temperature, east or south winds, and rising barometer south of Tennessee. For the Lower Lake region rain, followed by partly cloudy and cool weather, variable winds and continued low barometer.

For New England and the northern portion of the Middle States generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail with easterly or southerly winds, low temperature and falling barometer. For the South Atlantic States rain near the coast, southeast to southwest winds, low temperature and high barometer. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest partly cloudy weather, rain near Lake Superior and in Minnesota, east or south winds, rising temperature and falling barometer. The Ohio river will rise at stations above Louisville. Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squire Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London and Wood's Hole.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 12, 1874—10:43 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.99	79	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.01	71	.....	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.97	73	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.86	73	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.80	75	S.	Fair.
Louisville	29.97	76	.....	Fair.
Memphis	30.00	78	.....	Clear.
Nashville	30.01	77	.....	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.94	65	W.	Threat'ng
Shreveport	29.98	80	W.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.95	78	N. E.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.81	71	S. E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.05	78	S. E.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.93	70	S.	Fair.

FIRE RECORD.

Washington (Pa.) "Observer" Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 12, 1874.

A fire occurred in the press room of the *Observer* office to-day, caused by the upsetting of a lamp. All the files of the paper and a quantity of job work were destroyed.

Woburn, Mass.—Tannery and Currying Shop.

BOSTON, July 11.—John Furbush's tannery and currying shop, in Woburn, and stock belonging to other persons, were burned to-day. One man was killed by the fall of a chimney during the fire. The property was mostly insured; loss not stated.

The Weehawken Oil FireUnder Control—Great Destruction of Oil and Other Property—Loss Estimated at $750,000.

NEW YORK, July 11,—All day the oil fire which broke out at Weehawken last evening raged with unabated fury. When it was seen that the tanks would all go, the laborers employed in the yard were put to work removing property, and succeeded in running off about a thousand barrels, but the heat became so intense that it became impossible to remove more. In addition to the destruction of tanks, the large wooden warehouse and contents were entirely destroyed. Another storehouse, a brick structure, escaped distruction, though the cooper shop was burned. The burning oil ran out into the river and burned away one hundred feet of the long pier, entirely destroying the short pier, and burned out a section of the Iron Works, a portion of which were saved by the firemen, who cut away between fifty and seventy-five feet. At about seven o'clock this evening the last tank burst and the flames were then confined to property in the yard. The total loss is estimated at $750,000. Sixteen tanks containing from five thousand to twenty thousand barrels of oil each, and estimated to have contained seventy-five thousand barrels in all, were consumed. Besides the destruction of the piers, warehouse and cooper shop and the damage to the trestle works, the roadbed was ruined, sleepers burned and rails twisted into every conceivable shape, over four cars, sixty-five yards of wood (valued at two thousand dollars,) and a large were also destroyed. The insurance does not exceed $100,000, effected in five Boston and a number of New York companies and in the London, Liverpool and Globe, of London.

West Depere, Wisconsin—$20,000.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The sash, door and blind factory of A. Reed, at West Depere, near Green Bay, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000; insurance $5,000.

KENTUCKY.

Reports of Crops---No Rain for Three Months---Much Destitution---Cases of Actual Starvation.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will publish crop reports from all parts of the State for three months past. In Southern and Western Kentucky not enough rain has fallen at any one time, to lay the dust. Crops are almost entirely destroyed, and, without an abundance from this time on, cannot be saved. Of tobacco there will be scarcely any crop. Corn and oats are very small, but wheat is the best for many years. Much destitution is already reported, and the Governor is petitioned to convene the Legislature to devise some means of relief. Rains have fallen in Eastern and Central Kentucky during the last two days, but too late to afford much relief. In the mountain districts actual cases of starvation are reported.

VAN WERT, O.

New Catholic Church---Lying of Corner Stone---A Runner Who Didn't Run.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., July 12, 1874.

The corner stone of the new Catholic Church was laid to-day. The services were conducted by the bishop from Cleveland. Excursion trains were run, and over three thousand people were on the grounds. Benj. Fisher, a prominent runner for a Fort Wayne house, was knocked down by three roughs this evening. Fisher shot one, who escaped. The other two were arrested.

The Threatening Indians.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—A gentleman just from Fort Sill, says the Indian chiefs Satanta, Big Tree and Lone Wolf are in collusion against the whites, and that serious trouble may be expected. Col. Carlton, with one company of the Tenth Cavalry, is on a scout through Cheyenne agency. Major Upham, with one company of the Sixth has gone to Medicine Lodge and three companies of the Fifth Infantry, from Lavenworth, are scouting along the trail from Wachita throug Cheyenne Agency.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Chief Justice Waite is rusticating at Put-in-Bay.

The steamer China, with 968 passengers, has arrived at San Francisco.

Rev. John McMaster, D.D., died at Princeton, Saturday, aged sixty-five.

The steamers Maine, from Bremen, Celtic, from Liverpool, and Royal Standard, from London, have arrived at New York.

The steamer Vasco De Gama, twenty-four days from Hong Kong and sixteen from Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday.

POLITICAL.

State.

Josiah Funck, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of Lebanon, is suggested as the Republican candidate for Associate Law Judge of that district at the coming election.

James Rankin and S. D. Way have been appointed Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention from Centre county. The go uninstructed as to candidates.

President Grant evidently don't please the Harrisburg *Patriot*. As the General was born for the exclusive purpose of pleasing that paper, the disappointment is sad indeed.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

The standing committee of the Labor Reform party in Schuylkill county have adopted a resolution endorsing the course of Hon. John W. Morgan, the Republican Representative from Schuylkill in the last Legislature.

A correspondent writes from Tunkhannock: "Wyoming, as you are aware, is a Democratic county, but we expect to swing it over on the Additional Law Judgeship, for which office it is expected that Judge Ingham, of Laporte, will be nominated.

For the Democratic nominations for Assembly in Washington county, Pa., the following are the candidates: John Birch, of Claysville; J. A. Lambert, of Greenfield; James Kerr, of Carroll; James Donaldson, of Robinson; Dr. W. G. Barnett, of Canonsburg.

Hon. Henry M. Jones, of Susquehanna county, is being urged by his friends as the proper man to receive the Republican nomination for Auditor General. Mr. Jones has represented Susquehanna and Wyoming counties in the lower house of the Legislature for the past two years, and made an excellent record. He would receive the heartiest support in the entire northern tier, if nominated.

Amid the jarring wrangle of adherents of rival candidates for the several offices on the State ticket, to be voted for in November, it must be gratifying to the friends of General Harrison Allen to know that so well and ably has he served as Auditor General that no name is mentioned anywhere in opposition to him, and that, throughout the entire Commonwealth, public opinion seems for once to be unanimous in its verdict of approval of the faithful and intelligent manner in which the duties of the Auditor General's office have been discharged.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

There appears to be a warm contest among leading Republicans for the offices to be filled this fall in Lancaster county. Hon. A Herr Smith is a candidate for reelection to Congress, but his claims will be contested by David Evans, John P. Rea and Emlen Franklin, all of the city, who are announced as candidates for the same position. P. J. Roebuck, of Warwick, and John M. Stohman, of Penn township, are announced as candidates for State Senator. There are eleven candidates for Assembly already in the field; two for Associate Law Judge; three for County Commissioner; four for Prison Inspector; three for District Attorney, and four for Directors of the Poor—making thirty-four candidates out for office so far. The primary elections take place on Saturday, August 15th.

A. H. Fiske, Esq., of White township, is the latest Democratic aspirant for Assembly that Cambria county has produced. In a private letter published in this week's *Democrat* he says that he is not an office-seeker, yet "should the Democracy, in their wisdom assembled, call him from his obscurity to these high responsibilities with a commendable unanimity, he should probably waive his own individual scruples, bow to their pleasure, and gracefully as he could accept their call." Just so. But if we understand the Democratic party aright, the office of Assembly in this county is not seeking the man to any great extent just at present. On the contrary there are at least *ten* aspirants for the position, and a pack of hungrier political cormorants is not often seen. That "commendable unanimity" which is thought desirable will probably be looked for in vain.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Iowa.

DES MOINES COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

BURLINGTON, IA., July 11.—At the Republican County Convention, this afternoon, delegates were elected to the Congressional Convention, to be held in Fairfield, August 4th, and also to the Judicial Convention held at Mount Pleasant. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. A resolution was adopted directing the Congressional delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. John H. Gear.

Arkansas.

THE CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 11.—Official returns from all the counties but one, show a majority of 71,500 for the Convention at the election on the 30th of June. The Convention meets on Tuesday. A large number of delegates are already here.

Ohio.

DARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES FOR HON. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL.

DAYTON, O., July 12.—At the Dark County Convention yesterday, delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District were appointed, and the foregoing resolution was adopted with enthusiasm and applause:

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the delegates from this county at the approaching Congressional Convention to give to Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, our worthy Representative in Congress, their united and cordial support first, last and all the time.

The convention was the largest held in the county for some years, and was enthusiastic for Gunckel throughout.

General.

The Mt. Vernon *Banner* says the new Constitution will be the worst defeated candidate that ever ran in Ohio.

The Stark county, O., *Democrat* takes its place in the ranks of papers that oppose the new Constitution. The Wayne county *Democrat* also takes the same ground.

Boston is the only town in the country where the Fourth has been celebrated every year, since the peace of 1783, under the auspices of the municipal authorities.

The Ohio Republican State Central Committee will meet at Columbus on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at which time the date for holding the State Convention will be fixed.

It is reported that Minister Andrews, now of Stockholm, proposes to resign and return to Minnesota, and contest for the unexpired term caused by expiration of Ramsey's Senatorial term.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* predicts Senator Thurman's nomination for President by the Democratic Conventions, and Speaker Blaine's nomination by the Republicans.

The Connecticut *Temperance Journal* nominates for President Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, "who regards his oath and conscience more than personal advancement or political favor."

The Democratic papers scorn to consider the question of future salvation, but they are fearfully worried about future resumption. Human nature is a curious thing to deal with.—*Dayton Journal.*

Hon. D. T. Lawson, of Wellsville, is prominently spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, composed of the counties of Columbiana, Carroll, Stark and Mahoning, Ohio.

The Railway Advertising Company of New York.

Observing travelers will notice in the stations and waiting rooms of our principal railways a beautiful display of show cards. These cards, neat in design and finish, are placed by the Railway Advertising Company of New York. This Company have, by contract with the principal Railway Companies, obtained the exclusive right to place show cards in stations and waiting rooms, and already have placed for the principal Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies and Foreign Steamship Companies, and merchants in our Eastern cities, a large number.

This system of advertising is very popular in Europe, and we are pleased our merchants have now the opportunity to have these cards placed through a responsible company, and in handsome and attractive style.

The cards are printed or lithorgraphed in plain or fancy colors, and mounted on canvass and varnished, then placed in beautiful walnut frames, bearing the imprint of the Company. This imprint insures the protection of the agent at the station where placed.

The management of the Company is under the direction of James M. Abrams, Esq., a gentlemen of wide experience, who has travelled all over Continental Europe, especially to note the effect of this system of advertising.

The officers are H. W. Poor, Esq., President; W. S. Browne, Esq., Secretary, and Davis Johnson, Esq., Treasurer. The principal office, No. 68 Broadway, New York; office in this city No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

THE exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, during the week ending on the 11th inst., amounted in value to over half a million dollars. And this is the "dull season."

THE *Tribune* is still badly afflicted with an itch for regulating the Republican party, notwithstanding that it was scratched off the list of Republican papers more than two years ago.

IT is hinted that the vacant Russian mission will be filled on the President's return to Washington, by the appointment of a distinguished ex-Confederate General. Is it LONGSTREET, or GORDON?

THERE were one hundred and sixty-three vessels of different classes loading and unloading in the port of Philadelphia, on Saturday. Things are going on swimmingly in the staid old Quaker city.

THE columns of the New York *World* are distinguished by a great mass of chaotic notions of all sorts, whose salient features are that nobody knows whence they came, what they are, or what is to become of them.

THAT was a novel kind of work in which General SCHENCK was engaged in the other day—the laying of the memorial stone of the "LINCOLN tower" of NEWMAN HALL'S new chapel in London. He did not, however, open or close the ceremonies with an extempore prayer.

IT is a notable fact that every organ of the "no party" party out West admits that it has selfish purposes in view, and that its chief solicitide is for the spoils. Could a more striking example of the political dissoluteness of professional "reformers" be furnished?

A GREAT deal is just now being said concerning public corruption in South Carolina, but it is a little remarkable that those Republicans who are struggling for reform have as yet received not the first sign of co-operation from the Democracy of the Palmetto State. What is the reason?

FORNEY, who has just gone to Europe, sorrowfully admits that the Republican party of Pennsylvania is bound to cry the State at the next election. Being himself ready "to welcome a Democratic victory," and the people not being willing to gratify his desire, the great unapprecied has betaken himself off from them in a huff. *Bon voyage, mon petite Colon!*

BOSTON is still holding meetings for concerting measures for the purpose of improving the trade between that city and the West, and building up the business of the former. "Great enthusiasm" is invarbly manifested—but we do not observe that any money is planked down on these interesting occasions. Yet it is with mmerce as with religion. "Faith without works is dead."

AS NOW in Pennsylvania, so present in Ohio, mining and manufacturing indusies will constitute the great feature of the with and punishment of the State. Last yeathe total freights produced by agriculturend merchandise together were 8,250,000 ns, while those of the miner were 9,60417 tons. Thus the mines already furish more tonnage than the combined agricultural and mercantile business of that Ste.

WE REGRET to observe that the "Colcd Republican National Committee," or rather its chairman, GEORGE T. DOWNS, exhibits a leaning toward political coations and "Liberalism." No true friendf the colored man will lift a finger to asst in defeating the Republican party, since defeated, the Bourbon Democracy will i evitably come into power. Would sun an event be likely to advance the passa of the Civil Rights bill?

ACCORDING to the report of the Agricultural Department for the month of Jun, the increase in land under wheat his, since the season of 1870-71, been equal o one hundred and seven per cent. for te whole country. It would appear, thefore, that we are increasing our wheat pduction not only out of all proportion o our increase in population, but also beyod that of consuming countries, and are cesequently running somewhat ahead of te market.

WE DO not credit the rumor that Vie President WILSON, on account of continul ill health, intends to tender his resigation. His health is about the sane as for the past six months. While he is not continued to improve much, he is really grown no worse. No reason whatever would seem to exist for such a step n his part. Doing nothing now, it is very difficult to discover how his resignatin could unpack him of any burden whatever.

REMARKING upon the fact that Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union n which a convicted murderer has a sure thing on being hanged, the Chicago *Time* thinks it would be a blessed thing if the embryo assassins of that city could be induced to emigrate permanently to the Keystone State. This is complimentary, but Pennsylvania cares rather for the quality of its population than its quanity. Besides, she has no desire whatever to decimate Chicago.

WE do not think there is much likelihood that the true Asiatic cholera will make any great havoc in the country this year; the season would seem to be too far advanced for that. Nevertheless, the fact that two cases of apparently genuine cholera should have been reported on Saturday—one in Brooklyn and one in Louisville—both of which terminated fatally, should induce the health authorities of all our cities, our own among the number, to adopt instant precautionary measures against the possible advent of the terrible scourge.

THE indications are that the wool clip, which is now pretty fully gathered, will not present any falling off from last year's yield, and the farmers are reported as being generally satisfied alike with the produce and price. A considerable proportion of the new clip is passing direct into the hands of manufacturers; the bulk of it, however, will probably take the usual course of the commission houses, which, owing to the easy condition of the money market, are now enabled to make liberal cash remittances on consignments.

ONE of the most encouraging evidences of Mexican progress is the deep interest which is being aroused in that country in the establishment of new manufactories. The government has just established a manufactory of arms, and hereafter the army will be supplied with Remington rifles of home manufacture. Private enterprise, also, is, being actively enlisted, and machine shops, furniture factories, and other industrial establishments, are being opened and operated at numerous points in the Republic. Commerce, too, is reviving, and all departments of business exhibit indications of healthy development and progress.

THE New York *Tribune*, which seems to be fast becoming an organ of the free-traders, is not at all pleased with Speaker BLAINE'S recent letter, showing that the adoption of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada would be very detrimental to the commercial and industrial interests of the United States. It is supposed that the article was written by DAVID A. WELLS, whom HORACE GREELEY openly accused of being bribed by British gold to decry the policy of protection to American industry. In tearing down the old *Tribune* office, the new management of that party, also demolished all the noble principles which once distinguished it.

THE *Iron Age*—good authority upon the subject—feels confident that there will be quite an active demand for iron during the last four months of the present year, which will considerably reduce the stocks in makers' hands, even with a moderate activity at the works. The stocks in consumers' and dealers' hands are very small everywhere, and with any improvement in the demand for manufactured iron, the mills will have to buy liberally. This, of course, will give an upward tendency to prices, and as soon as even a slight advance takes place, on the basis of a legitimate demand, every one will naturally want to buy all he can carry. Any improvement in general business cannot fail to affect favorably a branch of industry so peculiarly sensitive as iron manufacture, and the *Age* is inclined to the belief that makers who can afford to carry their stocks of pig iron a few weeks longer will then be in a position to regard them with considerably more satisfaction than at present. It is sincerely to be hoped these anticipations may be realized; under the most favorable circumstances, however, the year 1874 can hardly, taken altogether, prove other than an unprofitable one for iron manufacturers at home and abroad.

THE London *Times* with characteristic candor and truth, lately pointed out the singularity of the phenomenon exhibited in the American pilgrimage to Rome and the holy places of France. To the *Times* it seems very strange that the American people, so proud of their enlightenment and liberalism, should be represented in such a movement as the Papal pilgrimages of the present day. We mention merely the gist of its homily, omitting the opprobrious epithets with which the Thunderer characterizes the movement referred to. Perhaps the *Times* spoke in irony, and did not fall into the egregious blunder of seriously mistaking Bishop DWENGER'S company of devotees for a representation of the American people. One who read the published catalogue of their names could hardly mistake the party for a representation even of the Catholic population of the United States. Indeed, they might seem to have been so selected as to avoid the appearences of their being what the *Times* assumed them to be. That the good people may fancy themselves clothed with the dignity ascribed to them is not impossible or even improbable. In fact, both Bishop DWENGER and the Jesuit father who divide between them the responsibility of guiding and taking care of the wanderers have, in their speeches, claimed for them the character. No doubt, the claim has also been somewhat supported by the prominence given to the American flag in their marches and exhibitions. To the Italians the claim must have seemed to have at least some slight foundation or else, sensitive as Italians are, they would not have taken such offense at the remarks in which the Pilgrims indulged at Rome. When received by the Pope in the Vatican, not only the episcopal chief of the party, but M. THEARD, the principal layman, gave the freest expression to the sentiments with which some devout Catholics of foreign countries regard the attitude of the Italian government towards the Roman court. The Bishop bewailed the "terrible imprisonment" to which His Holiness is subjected, while the lay orator descanted on his "chains" and on the cruel and infidel disposition of his "Piedmontese jailors." However, the susceptible Italians of the educated classes speedily consoled themselves for the rhetorical castigation they had received. It seems that the Bishop spoke in "bad Latin" and the Italians took pleasing vengeance, not only on the Bishop but upon the nation he pretended to represent by calling his dialect "Americeized Latin." Having had their joke, they probably discovered without difficulty that in claiming to represent the American people Messrs. DWENGER and THEARD had merely re-enacted the "Two Tailors of Tooley street."

PEOPLE in this country may be supposed to have heard enough of M. ROCHEFORT; but some little interest still attaches to his escape from Noumea. He and his companions told a quite entertaining story about their adventures in the endeavor to embark on the British vessel which conveyed them to Australia, as well as about the dreadful hardships and sufferings to which they were subjected in their place of detention. From letters lately received from Noumea, and which have caused considerable sensation in Paris, it would appear that the escape of the communists was effected in a manner which required neither energy nor heroism on their part. The statement is that ROCHEFORT and PASCHAL GROUSSET, detained in the peninsula of Ducos, were able to visit in a canoe the port of Noumea, in broad day-light, and after dining at FLEURY'S restaurant at half-past three o'clock where they remained until half-past ten, they promenaded on the wharf until midnight, when they embarked at their leisure on the English vessel which saved them. Though the ship did not leave the harbor until noon the next day, the convicts were not missed, a fact which shows that they were not very closely watched. Detained by contrary winds the English vessel was, however, still in sight when the escape became known, but there was no warship at hand to pursue. One of the two ships attached to the station was away on duty, while the other was away at an undesirable post for the punishment of its first and second officers. Both, attracted by the charms of a piano and the waltz, had, a few days before, violated a rule of the service, and had, with their vessel been sent by the commandant of the station into temporary banishment at the Isle of Pines. A queer story but perhaps even if true rather French. But the story of the long swim of the convicts over the reefs and among ravenous sharks and devouring crabs was also French.

THE editor of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, a bitter caste paper, who recently accompanied the legislative committee appointed to attend the examinations of the Atlanta University, a colored institution under the control of the American Missionary Association, is compelled to admit that it is a decided success, although he does it with an exceedingly wry face. He says:

"The exercises were of the most astonishing and satisfactory character. Indeed, we were not at all prepared for the erudition and proficiency in their studies manifested by many of the students. Four girls, examined by the President, Mr. Ware, on the 'Theory and Practice of Teaching,' gave the views of the author in well selected and appropriate language, and sustained themselves with great credit. A class of ten young men also read and construed portions of the Eneid of Virgil with ease and facility; and so, also, of the classes in mathematics, Greek, geography, &c., it may be truly said, with few exceptions, they acquitted themselves most creditably. From the evidence submitted today, we are willing now to concede the question that, under proper and patient tutelage, the negro can learn, and even become proficient in all the branches embraced in the usual curriculum of colleges."

He was, however, greatly chafed by "the brusque and impudent air of the pupils," which, he fears, "does not argue well for the harmony of the races." In other words, he is still breaking his heart in vain regrets over the good old times of "cursed be Canaan," and the lost right of every white man to "wallop his own nigger," without hindrance or molestation. But can *he* read the Greek authors?

WE HAVE already referred to the fact that numerous cities, West and South, have applied steam to their street cars. Thus far New York has lagged behind, although the need for rapid and cheap transportation is perhaps felt more directly there than in any other city. At length, however, the problem would seem to be in a fair way of being solved. The conditions to be fulfilled by a steam street car are such as to require an engine light, cheap, and at the same time durable and easily managed, with a capacity of developing the small power required on a level or easy grade, to ascend steep grade, or to start and stop with promptness. There must also be an entire absence of smoke and the intermittent blast characteristic of small high-pressure engines. These several requirements are said to have now been met by an ingenious adaptation of the compound engine, so arranged as first to use the steam in a small cylinder, and then after reheating it by absorbing the waste heat from the flues, to re-expand the steam in a second, larger cylinder. When required to ascend a steep grade or start on a grade, live steam is admitted to both cylinders, thereby largely increasing the engine power. The prediction is made without reserve not only by the leading men of our various city railway Presidents, but also by well known inventors, that ultimately horse power will be discarded for steam.

AMONG the subjects to be brought before the approaching Congress at Brussels is said to be a proposition to prohibit in future the use of soft leaden bullets in war. Dr. RUSTER, of Berlin, has published an elaborate report on the effect of such bullets, which he represents to be terrible. The wound scaused by them, he says, are of such a character that they most frequently resemble the wounds produced by explosive balls, a circumstance which, during the Franco-German war, several times led the Germans into the error of suspecting the French of using explosive balls. Most readers will recollect that the Germans actually charged their enemies with the offense, and it is now a German surgeon who traces the mistake to its origin in the frightful wounds caused by bullets of soft lead.

THERE are indications that railway development has about culminated, alike in this country and Europe, and that a remarkable era in the history of civilization and human progress is on the wane. Railways almost everywhere have been built beyond the ability of the country to support them. It is acknowledged that many of the greatest roads of the United States do not pay anything on the stock, showing that eventually it must become a dead loss and be wiped out. It might be supposed that this is applicable only to roads in sparsely-populated countries, but the case appears to be the same in the densely-populated countries of the Old World as well. It begins to look as though the surplus capital of the world would presently be compelled to seek out some other avenue of investment.

THE croakers have again commenced their annual doleful cry, declaring that the corn crop in the West will be short, in consequence of the drought. The fact is that the weather could not be more favorable that it has been for the past month. The cotton crop of the South will be practically out of all danger in two weeks, and will be very large, as, also, notwithstanding the floods in the lower Mississippi, will be the sugar and rice crops. All over the country the people are being blessed with an abundant harvest. On the other hand, there is likely to be a material falling off in the European harvest as compared with previous years, which means increased facilities for disposing of our own redundant supplies at remunerative prices.

SOME Frenchmen are satirically congratulating themselves on a remarkable deliverance. One M. DE REYNAL who lately died at Aurice in the Landes was a direct and legitimate descendant of CHARLEMAGNE and possessed all the documents required to prove his genealogy. Now the deliverance consists in the fact that a man whose claim to the French throne was so well fortified never came forward among other aspirants to press his pretentions, but perhaps still more in the fact that the man is now dead and buried and so beyond the reach of temptation. It is impossible to tell how long he might have been able to resist the temptation to step forward as another candidate, if his life had been prolonged. Truly a subject for self-congratulation or even thanksgiving.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The thirsty earth soaks up the rain,
And drinks and gapes for drink again;
The plants suck in the earth, and are
With generous drinking fresh and fair.

A hint for South Carolina to act on. "Why don't you convict Moses?"

The total debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st. instant had been reduced to only $25,010,786.

Beecher stock is again at par, with an upward tendency. Tilton bonds are rapidly declining.

Throughout Europe there is a marked deficiency of the temperature requisite for grain ripening.

A spring of wonderful medical properties has just been discovered in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The Philadelphia poor children's excursion fund was, on the 9th inst., $2,918 92. That of Pittsburgh, *nil*.

The New York coopers think of starting a weekly paper to advocate their interests. Let us hope they won't bung-le it.

And now Alexk. Stephens has got into a desperate snarl with Bob Toombs. He is the champion wrangler of the age.

If it be true that "it's only your smart man that can get into debt," Pittsburgh must be a highly intelligent community.

The frantic struggles of the Democracy just now may be excused. They are the last expiring struggles of a party in its dotage.

One of the best billiard players in San Francisco is a Chinaman. But then he has been accustomed to the cue from his childhood.

What's in a name? Captain Undutch commands the German steamship Brunschweig, plying between Breman and Baltimore.

It is cackle-ated that the poultry industry of the United States amounts to $81,000,000 annually, besides the home consumption.

Certain classes of distillation are at present much diminished, as compared with the distillation for the corresponding period of last year.

Next year Chicago is going to hold a monster musical festival which is to astonish the world and make Boston hang its head for shame.

The opposition press continues to hound General Howard in spite of his acquittal after an impartial and exhaustive trial. It is despicably mean.

Blueberries, whortleberries and wild raspberries are not only exceedingly plentiful this year but also of remarkable size, all of which is berry good.

"When beggars die there are no comets seen;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes."

Who is it to be?

A leading Maine Democrat has just named a very promising young colt James G. Blaine. On being asked why he did so, he replied: "Because it is a dreadful lucky name."

Cherries have been unusually free from blight and rot this season, and throughout the country the cultivated blackberry and raspberry bushes hang heavily laden with green fruit.

Wolves are so thick in some portions of Michigan that they come out of the woods and stare at people passing by with as much impudence as a sewing machine or lightning rod agent.

The various government bureaus are generally adopting a machine which prints all letters instead of writing them, and which can print, it is clafned, much faster than a person can write.

And, indeed, it does look like a sorry comment on the statemanship of the white man that so many utterly wild Indians survive the Bible and the pruning-hook, the rifle and the fire-water.

State Treasurer Rains, of New York has fully recovered from his mental affliction, but remains very weak, physically. His physicians are sanguine of his restoration to health within a few weeks.

The refreshing showers which have fallen within the past few days will gladden the hearts of the farmers and all who appreciate the vital benefits of a fruitful earth and bountiful harvests.

The turpentine men of South and North Carolina are holding a convention to devise some honorable and self-protecting plan whereby the business can be safely pursued or properly suspended.

Georgia papers record a large immigration into the interior of that State. Many of them are English and Northern people, who are amply supplied with funds to purchase land and engage in manufacturing industries.

The Boston *Congregationalist* thinks the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on the question of the eligibility of women on the Boston School Committee, was neither flesh nor fish. Perhaps it was foul.

The Superior Court of Cincinnati has just decided that a man who is surety for another on a legal bond or obligation is responsible for defalcations which may exist *before* he was on the bond. This is a strange ruling.

In Nebraska an effort is on foot to divide the State, the one to be called North Platte, with the capital at Fremont, the other Nebraska, with a capital at Beatrice. They would have a population of 86,000 and 140,000 respectively.

Of course he took it. During a fearful whirlwind out West, the other day, a Democratic county treasurer owned up that he had stolen $1,500 of county money, but after the wind subsided he denied it. *In terrorem, veritas.*

Nice place, Chicago! The *Times* of that city tearfully admits that the trade motto of the last century that "honesty is the best policy," is obsolete. The Chicago merchant of to-day laughs at it, and believes that Sham is God.

A Railway Reaction in England.

In a long article on railway matters the London *Saturday Review* makes these significant admissions:

"The rapid decline in the value of railway stocks which commenced five or six months ago continues with accelerated speed. The traffic receipts first ceased to show the customary percentage of increase; in the course of the spring they became stationary; and of late they have fallen short of last year's returns. The inevitable result of the diminishing activity of trade had been foreseen; but hopes had been entertained that the fall in the price of coal and iron would in some degree compensate for the reduction of receipts. There is now little doubt that the dividends for the first half of 1874 will be generally unsatisfactory. The majorities of the companies have been bound by contracts made during the prevalence of high prices; so that some time must elapse before they can profit by recent changes. The advanced wages of railway servents, and the increase in their numbers caused by reduced hours of working, form a permanent addition to working expenses. Nearly all the great companies are at present burdened by a heavy charge of interest on unproductive capital. Many hundred miles of authorized lines are now in process of construction; and the cost of labor and materials has in almost all cases greatly advanced since the estimates were framed."

LIVINGSTONE AND KIRK.

The Explorer's Complaints of the Latter's Conduct Toward Him.

Below will be found the letter of Dr. David Livingstone, the African explorer, to his brother, in reference to the conduct toward him of Dr. John Kirk, British consul at Zanzibar. In publishing the letter the Portland (Me.) *Press* says: "The pretensions of Dr. Kirk to great friendsdip for Dr. Livingstone, his accompanying the body to England and acting as a pall-bearer at the funeral were naturally very offensive to the doctor's brother, in view of the statements made in this letter. Mr. Livingstone says that had timely notice reached him, he would have gone over to the funeral and protested, with his brother's letter in his hands, against Kirk's acting as a pall-bearer." The following is the letter:

LAKE BANGWEOLA, CENTRAL AFRICA, December, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER: You may have heard how I was baffled, and nearly taken by a coterie or ring of slave-trading Arabs and Banians, the latter our Indian fellow-subjects, by whose money, arms and ammunition the Arab agents carry on all the cruelties and murders necessary in their enterprises. I lost two years in time, £1,000 in money, had 2,000 miles of useless tramping, and was subject to the imminent risk of a violent death four several times—all through my agent, in killing simplicity, handing over the affair of supplying me with men and goods, to his friend Ludha Damji, the head and chief slave-breeder of the ring. He sent his own and other Banian slaves instead of men, and at three times the highest freeman's pay. Then the goods were placed in charge of a thief by the name of Shereef Bosher, and he sold all off for slaves and ivory to himself. The Banians would not kill a flea for the world, but by their money means they are the worst cannibals in all Africa. Their slaves came, loudly declaring that they were ordered by the English Vice Consul to force me back. This was, of course, false. He could not be such a fool as to place himself in their power. But slaves are in some respects like children, and quite overacted their part. This is the way in which I view their asseverations. A little American girl is said to have asked a visitor, who was received with great cordiality by mamma: "Is your next-door neighbor a fool?" "No, my dear, he is a very sensible man. Why do you ask that?" "Because mamma said you were next door to a fool." Public advice was sent by the English Vice Consul to the Foreign Office and published by the Rayal Geography Society, that I ought to retire and leave the rest of the work to others. That means himself. As the Banians may have learned the proclivities of my public advisers, and delivered them undiluted to their slaves. When consulted by Sir Roger Murchison, I recommended the same Vice Consul as a leader of this expedition, and he afterward told me it was declined unless he had as good salary and position to fall back upon as Speke and Grant had in their pay and commissions. The salary and position he now holds were procured by my own intercession. Then followed the following self-invitation: "You cannot imagine how much I long to have a run again with you in the wilds; I feel as if I must have it sometime." No response followed this appeal.

No sooner was Lake Bangweola discovered and announced at the coast, than an official description of it was sent to the Bombay government, in which it is gravely stated that it is like Nyassa, Taganyika, and the Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains, which, during the rainy season, become flooded, so that caravans march for days through water knee-deep, seeking for higher ground on which to pass the night. Now, I found the lake to be 4,000 feet above the sea—the height at which I now write—but the country around is remarkable only for extreme flatness. When I first reached it the only mountain slopes were ant hills, some of them about twenty feet high. Their slopes could scarcely be called high except on the top of the 4,000 feet. There was no more slope from the land generally than there is from the Isle of Dogs down to the level of the Thames.

The news I got at Ujiji—to which I was forced back by the Banian slaves—was that the Vice Consul was in Ludha Damji's hands. I had been plundered of my goods, wholly or partially, four times, but the consular agent, paid expressly to give information, seems to have been kept silent by the Banians, who have the Custom House and all the public revenue entirely in their hands. There was nothing immoral in the Vice Consul's friendship for Ludha, but it was highly impolitic, for it gave all the members of the ring the persuasion that Ludha would make all safe. I was in misery. I was still determined not to give in to their villainies, but was resolved to make my way down to Baker for aid.

I have the prospect of going home to poverty, for my salary was stopped by a Mr. Murray, clerk in the Foreign Office, who was put in as a third Under Secretary when the slave trade was rife on the west coast, and, now it has ceased, tries to save his own pay by cutting down others. The superiors know little about these matters. I shall not go a-begging, but as soon as I get a set of new teeth, launch out into foreign parts to seek my fortune—a nice reward for the discovery of the sources of the Nile, is it, not? If the paid consular agents concealed the robberies from the Vice Consul they are culpable. When my formal complaint of all I have suffered from the people employed by Dr. Kirk came down by Stanley, it was like a clap of thunder to him, and he has not collected all his thoughts he raved against me. The English relief and search expedition were strongly advised by him to wait till the rains should cease, and they seem to have dawdled on a most unhealthly island till all their good intentions oozed out at their finger ends. Kirk wrote that he felt the greatest grief and indignation at my losses—the direct result of the misbehavior and dishonesty of those engaged—but nine days afterward he declared before five gentlemen that he would not send over the consular agent to Bagamoyo to see the men secured by Stanley off, (the steamer was starting,) nor do anything for Dr. Livingstone, because he believed niggers would only insult him. It was his own belief in Ludha and his slaves that caused all my losses, and it is his own inference entirely, that I believed the slaves when they swore that he instructed them to force me back. But it is my belief that possibly the difficulties may have had a remote connection with his eagerness to share the honor of discovery after I had helped him to his perquisites, position and salary. His wrath and babbling out that he was charged with the instruction of the slaves is ominous. The fascination of mixing up his name with discoveries seems pretty strong, and there may be a little lurking hope of enhancing his standing in the community. I never said aught to him.

The Governor also had another plan than sending out the search and relief expedition, which was that if they had no offer for one already out, to take a few Arabs, run in and settle the Nile question by looking at the north end of Tanganyika and call me out of Manyema where his truthful Arabs reported me as living like an Arab. And I went up quite sure, that, if anywhere, the Nile was west, at the Lualaba where I was working. The idea seems to have come from Kirk, but it has not prevailed over me, and if the good Lord above gives me strength and influence to complete the task in spite of everything, I shall not grudge my hunger and toil.

Affectionately yours,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

PERSONAL.

Another clergyman, a Rev. Dr. Bottner, of New York, has fallen from grace in the usual manner.

Miss Thackeray cautions the admirers of her lamented father through the London *Times* against forged "autographs;" any number of which are in the market.

An Italian count turns the crank of a hand-organ in the streets of Chicago, and a genuine countess strikes the banjo and gathers the nickels that are tossed at their feet. Where are our admirers of foreign titles? There is an opportunity.

Miss Thompson, the young lady who won sudden fame at the royal academy, is now painting a charge at Waterloo of French cavalry against an English infantry regiment formed in hollow square. And, if she does it well, she's a great genius.

The conferring of honorary degrees by both English Universities on the poet Lowell, who is a radical in a religious sense, calls to mind the fact that Mr. Edward Everett could not at one time, though Minister at St. James, attain a proposed degree at Oxford because of his Unitarianism, which was always of a conservative type.

The author of the "John Brown" song of war times is said by a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* to be Mr. Charles Hall, of Charlestown, "a man of strong abolition principles, and a somewhat eccentric muse." This song was really the "Battle Hymn of the Republic;" Mrs. Howe's being of too mystical and metaphysical a beauty to accompany hard tack and forced marches.

John G. Whittier pronounces Vice-President Wilson's "Rise and Fall of Slavery" "honest, truthful and exhaustive," and one of the most important contributions recently made to American history. He states that Chief-Justice Chase, at one time, had it in contemplation to write a similar work, but official duties and failing health prevented him from carrying a half-formed purpose into effect.

The colored Professor Langston, of Washington City, is to deliver lectures in Kentucky and Illinois on the subject, "Charles Sumner." He says he proposes to show that the negroes were themselves responsible for Mr. Sumner's advocacy of Horace Greeley for President, inasmuch as they failed to encourage him otherwise during the time he was deliberating whether he should or should not support Mr. Greeley's candidacy.

The total number of vessels navigating the lakes is as follows: Sailing vessels, 1,589; steam vessels, 809; unrigged vessels, 3,114; making a total of 5,512 vessels, having a capacity of 777,376.49 tons. Cost $32,000,000.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Self-Defense.

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influences of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver would be comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,231 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compited from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. S. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
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You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
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English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

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Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
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Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
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W. W. GREEN, } Managers.
E. L. CARPENTER. }

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JAMES A. JONES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Paragon Dress Shirt,
NO. 19 SOUTH NINTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
REPRESENTED IN PITTSBURGH BY
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MWF

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American and Foreign Watches,
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In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

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WE STILL DO IT! DO WHAT?
WHY, MAKE TO ORDER
The Most Fashionable Garments
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A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
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All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
Business MEN'S Suits—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35, to order suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

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1874.
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Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; T. B. Vedder, 161 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montagu & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Mason & Co., 36 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1874.

The following is the telegraphic report of the condition of the New York associated banks as received this afternoon:

Loans, decrease	$ 333,800
Specie, increase	5,441,100
Legal tenders, decrease	3,325,400
Deposits, increase	2,080,100
Circulation, increase	50,800
Reserve, increase	2,595,075

The reserves of the banks continue to grow with each recurring statement, the deposits have advanced $2,080,100, yet the loans have gone the other way for over three hundred thousand dollars. The specie reserve has increased $5,441,100, which would indicate that some extraordinary movement in gold is contemplated. If the bulls, lead by the low premium, have faith in its advance, the increase could readily be accounted for, as it is one of the ways of New York banking to "carry" gold for speculators for a rise, holding the coin as collateral for the currency loaned, and in addition to count this same collateral as part of their reserve; the legal tenders show a sharp decrease, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the National banks are now making transfers of legal tenders from the hands of their reserved agents to the United States Treasury Department in fulfillment of the new law requiring five per cent. of their circulation to be deposited with the United States Treasurer.

—From time to time our bankers and brokers are asked by country correspondents to obtain loans upon securities and names which they are made, and hence, have no quotable value in this market. As a rule, unless commercial paper has at least one Pittsburgh name upon it, either as maker or endorser, it has no sale with us, although, exceptional to this, we may quote the business acceptances of some of the larger manufacturing establishments in towns tributary to Pittsburgh. Such acceptances, when known to have passed for value, are taken sometimes in pretty large amounts, as they form one of the best classes of what is denominated "outside paper," but when the transaction, from which the notes arise is not patent, they are rarely, if at all, negotiable.

We may make the general remark in this connection, that we have no sets of lenders who are in the habit of making investments outside of our own immediate vicinage. Accommodation loans, no matter of what description, for foreign parties are tabooed, and the reason for this is an obvious one.

Pittsburgh and its denizens are borrowers and not lenders. Our bonds, street, water or municipal, have to go hence to seek a market. Even mortgages on undoubted property in this county when in large amounts are compelled to seek the East to find purchasers. To suppose then, that in a community which long experience has shown to enjoy far less capital than is necessary to conduct its magnificent business enterprises, loans can be effected without the backing of strong personal influence and merely upon their intrinsic merits is to make a supposition contrary to the established nature of things.

We can find in this city almost any day in the year abundant security offered for moneys by parties who are without banking facilities and good rates of interest tendered, but either by reason of the borrowers not being known or in some cases because they *are* known, the collaterals are not taken into account for a moment.

In certain dull seasons of the year when business is unwontedly dull and the demand for capital consequently quiet, our market presents a very temporary plethora, but it is rarely for any extended period.

We are doing more business than we have funds of our own to manage, and the overplus must be drawn from cities where merchandizing rather than manufacturing is the prominent feature; and when we once procure this money by dint of molls and toils and promises, we should be worse than foolish to lend it out again in quarters where it is needed no more than with ourselves and where no higher rates than we are willing to pay, can be with justice afforded.

We make these remarks in order to correct an impression which has arisen from statements heretofore made in these columns, and which have caused quite a number of applications for loans from surrounding places, but the answer to all of these may be found in the following quotation from a letter written in response to such an application: "We find it but wasted time to try to negotiate outside loans in this market."

—The bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa met at New York on Wednesday, the object being to devise a proper course of action to be pursued in view of the default of the company in the payment of the semi-interest due July 1. It was determined to appoint a committee to act in concert with a committee appointed some time ago in Boston by the holders of bonds resident in that city, the understanding being that the joint committee should do all in their power to protect the interests of the holders of all classes of securities of the road. Another meeting will be held in a few days, when the committee will be appointed. Those of our readers who are interested in the securities mentioned shall take care to be represented at these meetings.

—The association of railroad and grain dealers, in their new system to be adopted in the grain trade, known as grading grain, has finally decided upon a course of operations, and have agreed to a number of rules, not to go into operation, however, until they are confirmed by the Board of Managers of the Exchange and the directors of the railroad companies interested. The rules provide that all grain received by railroad shall be inspected, weighed and graded on the track by inspectors appointed for that purpose. To facilitate the delivery of grain from cars, the railroad companies are permitted to put together in bonds, without regard to ownership, any grain of the same grade. Negotiable receipts can be issued by the railroad companies to the owners of the grain. Consignees shall pay freight upon track scale weights, and the railroad companies shall have the right to withhold certificates until all accrued charges are paid. This system, it is thought, will greatly facilitate the grain trade, and though they imply more immediately to the New York trunk railways and to the port of New York, the effects of the operation will ultimately extend to Philadelphia and to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 11, 1874.	10:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	110	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6's, 1881	115¾		115¾		
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117		117		
5-20's, 1862	112¼		112¼		
5-20's, 1864	110¾		110¾		
5-20's, 1865	116⅜		116½		
5-20's, 1865, new	116⅜		116½		
5-20's, 1867	116⅜		116½		
5-20's, 1868	117¾		117¾		
10-40's, coupons	112⅜		112¾		
10-40's, coupons	112⅜		112¾		
Currency 6's	118		118		
New 5 per cent	112¾		112¾		
Registered, 1887	107½				
Western Union Tel	71¾	72¼	71¾	71¾	72¼
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express			107		
Wells-Fargo Express			75¾		76
American Express			60		60
United States Express			70		
New York Central	99		99	98¾	99
Erie	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Michigan Central			92		
Michigan Southern	73½	73	73¾	73¼	73½
Illinois Central		96	96	96	
Cleve. and Pitts		88¼	87½		87½
Chicago & North'w		87	87		87
Do. preferred		94	94	93½	93½
Rock Island		97¾		97¾	97¾
St. Paul	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
Do preferred		48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Fort Wayne		93½		94	
Ohio and Mississippi		24			
Union Pacific		26¾	25¾	25¾	26
Chicago and Alton			100		
Harlem			122		
C., C. & I. C.	17¾		17		
Tennessee, old				79	
Tennessee, new				81	
South Carolina, April				21	
Missouri 6's				93¾	

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49	49½
Pennsylvania scrip	102¼	102½
Reading	50	55¾
United Companies of New Jersey	125¼	125¾
Oil Creek	5	5½
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	94	
Central Transportation Company	45¼	45¾
Empire Transportation Company	52½	52½
Fair Handle 7's	68	

—Hazard & Montagne, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts, Below Market.	Calls, Above Market.
June 15, 1874	½@⅝	⅝@¾
Gold, 30 days for $50	½@⅝	⅝@¾
Gold, 60 days for $100	at m'k't	at m'k't
Western U. Telegraph	1½@1¾	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2¼
Harlem	2 @2¼	3 @3¼
Erie	2½@3	3 @3¼
Lake Shore	2 @2½	2½@3
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3
Rock Island	1½@2	2 @2½
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @2½
Wabash	1½@2	2 @2½
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1½@2	2 @2½
Canadian	⅝@¾	¾@1
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C., C. & I. C.	1½@2	2 @2½
Quicksilver	2½@3	3 @3½

Our commission buying puts or calls—$8 per 100 shares

Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 11, 1874.

Business on Saturday was somewhat interfered with by the rain, but nevertheless a fair jobbing business was transacted. There is an improved feeling visible in trade circles generally, and business men are quite hopeful for the coming fall trade.

We desire to note the fact that a considerable number of our merchants and business men have been awakened, by the recent articles in the COMMERCIAL, to a keen interest in the subject of establishing a Board of Trade in this city. There is no other city in the country, having one-half as wide and varied interests as Pittsburgh which has not for a long time enjoyed the benefits of such an organization. Business men who take time to consider the matter, are able at once to see that not only can the general interests of Pittsburgh be very much enhanced by the influence of such an organization, but that special branches of trade, as yet in their infancy here, can by its fostering care and encouragement be doubled and quadrupled in importance and extent. If the matter is vigorously pushed, we hope to see a live organization of this kind exerting its beneficial influence over Pittsburgh interests, before many more months have elapsed.

The changes in prices which took place in the general markets Saturday were not very numerous or marked. In grain there is an upward tendency to oats, and the same, to a less marked degree in corn, while wheat and rye under the influence of the new crops are rather drooping. The high prices of butter and eggs, continue in force. We note the appearance of apples, pears and peaches, among the 'green truck' in the wholesale market, but the supply of those fruits is as yet rather limited. We note advances, in the provision trade, in breakfast bacon, bacon shoulders, and mess pork. Other alterations are of minor importance.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last.

Flour, bbls	1,265	Cheese, bxs	100
Corn, sks	170	Wheat, sks	3,389
Butter, pkgs	50	Oats, sks	1,389
Apples, bbls	25		

Potatoes, bushels 25.

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market was rather quiet to-day. Wheat is moderately active, but under the effect of the new crop, prices are rather weak. Holders not quotably changed. We quote new red winter at $1 25; old, No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1 30. New amber, $1 30. Corn is firmer, and was tolerably firm, with car in good request at 81@83c; shelled, high mixed 77@78c; low mixed 76@76½c. The stock of shelled corn in elevators is very light, but there is not much demand. Oats are firm, tending upward at 61@63c for white, 60@62c for mixed. Rye is in moderate request at $1 00@1 05. The receipts of grain in the warehouse continue very light, as will be seen from the following statement of receipts for the past week and those of the previous week, for both for two weeks, 74,384 bushels, being less than the average receipts for a single week.

	Last week. Bushels.	This week. Bushels.
Wheat, sks	3,122	3,389
Corn, sks	3,425	4,250
Barley, sks	595	550
Rye, sks	1,892	2,595
Oats, sks	25,145	29,995
Total	35,804	38,580

FLOUR—The jobbing trade in flour continues quite active. Prices on winter wheat flours are a shade lower. We quote as follows: St. Louis $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota clear meal $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 00@7 25; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 75@4 00; cut meal $7 25@7 50 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, areas follows: No. 1 white, $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do, $6 25@6 50; wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is firm. We quote at $25 00@27 00 ₱ ton from store, and $20 00@23 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $24 00@26 00; common to good, $20 00@22 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The demand is active and the supply of Cleveland bran is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings are scarce and firm at $1 30@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 25@1 85 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The receipts are somewhat more liberal, but the demand is active and prices firm. The supply of choice is inadequate, and prices for that grade are very firm. We quote strictly choice yellow 21@23c ₱ lb; good to prime 16@20c.

EGGS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week are 945 boxes. The trade continues moderately active at 12½ @13c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; dairy cheese is not in much request, and we note of no sales of this grade.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 12c ₱ lb; mixed 10@10½c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

BEANS—The supply is still light and prices are firm at 22@23c ₱ bushel for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 75c; No. 2, 55@60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c ₱ lb; old stock 10@12c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

BERRIES—The market in this line was very active, and the stock of some of the new fruits, was closed out early in the day. We note the appearance of apples, pears, peaches and blackberries in this market.

Apples—The supply of apples received is yet very light. What have been received were of a fair quality, and were sold out quite quickly. We quote at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

Blackberries—The quality of the new blackberries offered in market was good, and they sold readily at $10 00@11 00 ₱ box.

Cherries—Are in very free supply, and trade was quite active. We quote at $1 00@5 00 ₱ box.

Peaches—The arrivals of this delicate fruit are quite light as yet, but with warm days, when the stock was quickly exhausted at $5 00 ₱ box.

Raspberries—The recent dry weather quite unfavorable to the domestic crop of raspberries, and a large amount of the stock consisted of foreign importations. We quote at $8 00@10 00 ₱ box.

VEGETABLES—The trade in fresh vegetables was quite good at fair prices. The recent dry weather having been unfavorable to the production of green truck, high prices have been realized for some time past, and the market has been chiefly supplied by importations from other points. The rains of to-day and yesterday will probably work a change, and the market will in all likelihood be supplied hereafter by the gardeners of this vicinity. We quote cabbages $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; beans $1 00 @1 50; tomatoes $2 50@4 00 ₱ box; cucumbers $5 50@4 00 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The market was a shade easier today, but prices are not quotably changed. We quote at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel, with a fairly active market.

GROCERIES.

There was an average degree of activity among the wholesale grocers to-day. Quotations are unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.		Oolong	25c@28 85
Fancy	29@35c	Fancy	@1 00
Choice	25@27c	Souchong	35@40
Prime	24 c	*Molasses.*	
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	@65c
Java	34 c	Good	@63c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@58c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Common	55@56c
Loose	28@c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	36 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Extra B	10c	*Rice.*	
Standard extra C	10c	Choice Carolina	9@9½
Standard granulated	11c	Good	8@8¼c
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	@8¼ c
American extra C	9¼c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	@1 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentia, ₱ lb	13 @14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Currants	7½@8c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is fairly active, with an upward movement in prices. We note an advance of 1c ₱ lb on breakfast bacon, ½c on bacon shoulders, and 50c ₱ barrel on mess pork. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 15c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10c; breakfast bacon, clear 13½c; short rib 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders in salt, 8c; do, sugar cured, 10@c; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $20 50; prime leaf lard, in tes, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined for summer use, in tes, do, 13½c; ½ pails, do, 13½c; buckets, do, 15½c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 14½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 14c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 15½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 15c; in 6 ₱ pails, do, 14½c.

Trade dealers report trade in this line rather quiet. Prices are unchanged as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	Lake trout $7 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl, $29 00	White fish 7 25
No. 1 mess do	Lake herring 5 50
Extra No. 1 shore, 21 00	Potomac herring, extra No. 1 bay 18 00
bbls	6 75
No. 1 bay	Potomac herring, 17 00
Extra No. 3	14 00
No. 2 bay	Potomac shad, hif 14 00
New No.	Potomac shad, bbl 7 00
George's codfish, ₱ 100	Burling's herring 6 50
Medium do	S. C., 50 in a box 1 75

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 88@89c ₱ gallon; summer 81@85c; No. 2, 66@70c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ lb for prime and 6¼c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WOOL.

The movement in wool continues rather slow but steady at unchanged prices, but with the tendency at present rather toward an advance. We give below reports of the progress of this trade at various leading points in Ohio. Prices in this market are as follows:

Combing	50@ c	Fine fleece	43@44c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Medium	39@42c
Pulled wools	30@35c	Common fleece	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c		

The Mt. Vernon *Banner* says: A good deal of wool has come in during the past week, and has readily sold at prices ranging from 41 to 43 cents. Not over one-half the clip of the county has yet been sold, although in some of the eastern townships very little remains in the hands of the producers. This has been mainly owing to the fact that the prices paid in that part of the county have been a shade higher than have been paid in Mt. Vernon. Britton & Hammond, and Baker & Eightmire, of Milwood, have been the principal buyers—their purchases amounting to 25,000 lbs, at 40 to 43 cents per lb. We have heard of some few clips being sold at 50 cents. The wool trade has opened up pretty briskly at Mt. Gilead, and prices ranging from 45 to 47 cents.

The Zanesville *Signal* says: Wool has sold rather briskly in this market the past week, and prices for best fleeces reached 46 cents, and 44 for best tub washed. Growers are holding back, however, for 50 cents.

The Akron *Times* reports that wool is selling slowly. Buyers have been reluctant to take over 45 cents, but have paid 46 cents, and in some cases even higher. On the other hand a large number of our farmers, who have good clips of wool, have decided not to sell at present unless they get 50 cents per pound. The wool of this county is unusually light this year, and is put up in fine condition.

The Carroll *Free Press* says: The wool market has just fairly opened in this place with but little competition. Forty-five cents is about the ruling figure. We notice in Perry county wool is selling at from 45 to 47 cents in the East, and are of the opinion that it will bring 50 cents here before long. Our farmers generally seem willing to sell for that price.

The Inspector, *Democrat* says: Mr. Pearce, a wool buyer at Bakersville, bought about 60,000 pounds at 43 cents. Many of the choice clips of the county have been taken at 50 cents. We know one dealer, who is buying on commission, that had orders to buy 32 cents for one choice lot of several hundred fleeces, but the sale had already been made to other parties at something over 50 cents.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts	Exports	Exports
	Crude, bbls.	per Penn. R. R.	per Penn. R. R.
		River & Rail.	R. R.
Monday, July 6	6,322	58,900	7,473
Tuesday, July 7	7,000	1,920	7,464
Wednesday, July 8	6,773	....	3,498
Thursday, July 9	6,242	....	10,926
Friday, July 10	1,689	2,604	2,867
Saturday, July 11	4,946	2,640	5,073
Total for week	33,275	7,164	31,431
Since January 1	1,005,281	58,902	292,087
To July 11, 1874	1,089,556	66,066	323,518
Same time 1873	979,508	29,484	408,915
Same time 1872	982,256	82,042	284,583
Same time 1871	560,833	53,527	265,995
Same time 1870	588,571	80,490	254,103
Same time 1869	436,055	59,402	188,212
Same time 1868	650,298	81,278	227,925

BUSINESS.

Business during the week has been transacted at low prices, and the market has retained its depressed character. On Saturday the market for crude reached the extremely low point of 72½@73c for United at wells, having declined about 10@12½c per barrel since the opening of the week. The refined market in the East has fallen off during the week about 3½@5c per gallon, and while the decline has not been quite so great in this market, that fact is partially explained by the fact that the recent advance in the Eastern markets was not felt here. Producers and refiners alike naturally find much to grumble at in the present state of the market. The close observer will perhaps notice that the low prices prevailing this year have not caused the production to fall off. The receipts of crude being 119,000 barrels in excess of previous years, and the shipments of refined showing an increase of over 55,000 barrels. We make this week a considerable addition to our statement of the receipts of crude, the same consisting of receipts by rail, of the refineries located on the West Penn road. These receipts had not been previously reported, and swell the total receipts since January 1st to 1,098,556 barrels.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	31,194	31,431

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From January 1 to July 11, 1874	1,098,556
Same time 1873	979,508
Same time 1872	982,256
Same time 1871	560,833
Same time 1870	588,571
Same time 1869	436,055
Same time 1868	650,298
Same time 1867	694,873
Same time 1866	694,873
Same time 1865	204,807

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil cast by the Pennsylvania, and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	17,258	7,164
Allegheny Valley Railroad	21,490	31,431
Total	25,478	38,595

The following are the exports of refined oil cast by the various railroads, for the past five years, from January 1st to July 11th, 1874:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P. R. R.	85,490	53,527	82,942	29,484	66,066
A. V. R. R.	254,103	265,995	284,583	408,915	424,518
Total	339,593	319,522	367,525	438,399	490,580

The week closed on Saturday, with a dull market, prices still lower, and oil men generally disgusted. Another decline in prices took place in crude, and reports from the East had a very unfavorable influence on the market for refined.

CRUDE.

The market for crude oil was dull, and lower, United at wells at 73c, about being quoted at $1 02½@1 05 at river, and 72½@73c at wells. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKERS:

2,000 bbls. United, at river	$1 05
1,000 bbls United, at river	1 07½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	72½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	73
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	72½

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 ₱ bbl; at well 60c. Market dull and drooping.

REFINED.

The market was weak, with a downward tendency under Eastern advices, but prices were not quotably changed. Carbon oil in car lots is quoted at 10½@10½c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York.—The market is a shade lower. Refined, spot, 24c; United at 23½@23¾c; Philadelphia.—The market is quiet, with refined quoted at 12½c; August delivery 12¼c.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet and depressed; city $1 50@1 53; country $1 40.

OIL MOVEMENTS FOR JUNE IN THE LOWER DISTRICTS.

The Oil City *Derrick* gives statistics of the movement of crude oil for June, from the lower oil districts from which we give the following:

	Barrels.
By Penn R. R. to eastern points	166,940
To Eastern points via Oil City	59,500
To Oil City by A. V. R. R.	22,150
To points on Oil Creek	41,650
To Cleveland	222,020
To Pittsburgh	453,850
Total	629,050

PIPE SHIPMENTS.

To Oil City by Antwerp and Sandy pipe line | 57,000
Barges loaded from Grant lineat Parker. | 7,000
Barges loaded from Karns lineat Parker. | 1,400
Loaded at private sidings | 8,500
Total | 73,900
Total shipments | 702,985

The Union Pipe Line last week presented the following interesting statement of crude in stock last week:

	Barrels.
Stock on hand June 30, 1874	342,202.09
Certificates issued	660,904.31
Credit balance	276,307.58

This amount of stock is held in the hands of the company, independently of those owned by individual patrons at the line.

Titusville, July 11.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets, owing to reported large strikes, closed weaker. On the upper road the market opened at $1 10@1 12½ and closed at $1 07½@1 10. The market at Parker's Landing closed at 72½@73c, at wells, and $1 05 bid, at the river. The home refined market was 6@7c in bulk, and 10½@11c in barrels. Benzine at 9c ₱ barrel.

5,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 12½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 10
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 07½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United at river	1 05
1,000 bbls Parkers, United at river	1 07½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells	72½
5,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells	73
1,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells	72½

New York, July 11, closing 10.—The market is a trifle lower and dull. Crude in bulk 4¾c; in shipping order 5¾c; refined 12¾@12¾c; cash 5¾@5¾c; naphtha 7¼@7½c. Philadelphia delivery nominally 12¾c, refined, July.

TITUSVILLE, July 11.—The market is very dull and quiet at 73@77½c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 11.—The market is quiet at 61 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 11.—The market is unchanged.

OIL CITY, July 11.—The market is quiet at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, July 11.—The market is quiet and weaker. Crude is quoted at $1 05@1 07½.

PARKERS, July 11.—The market is dull with nothing doing. United and Union are nominally $1 02½@1 05 at river.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12½c; crude 6½c; cases 16c. Futures—August, 12½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 10, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	
Central O W	J P Logan, Phila	681
Vesta O W	Waring Bros, Phila	950
Warden & C	Warden, F & Co, Phila	100
John Spear	G W White, Phila	50
John Spear	Waring Bros, Phila	50
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	500
H S A Stewart	J B Tilford, Phila	370
King & Goodwin	J B Tilford, Phila	307
National O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,950
Citizens O W	Tack Bros, Phila	513
L Irwin	Waring Bros, Phila	516
Total		4,245

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 10, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	
Butler	Warden, F & Co, Phila	320
Butler	E & B, Com'paw	800
Butler	Sone & Co, Phila	480
Butler	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,900
Total		3,300

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Lard quiet at 16½c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 10@1 15. Corn firm at 65@68c. Oats firm at 55@60c. Rye scarce at 90@95c. Pork—demand fair and prices advanced; small sales at $19 75. Lard—demand fair and market firm; summer 16¾@16¾c; kettle 17½c. Bacon—demand fair and prices advanced; shoulders 8@8½c; clear rib 10½c; clear 10¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 94c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Oil steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice scarce at 75@76c; choice weak at $1 45@1 50. Corn weak at 77@78c. Oats firm at 54@56c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Provisions—Bulk shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib 10½@ 10¾c. Bacon—shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 11½ @11¾c. Butter in fair demand. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Trade movement was slow to-day in all departments. The market for cotton goods was quiet and prices unchanged. Cotton flannels more active at a decline of from 1 to 2 cents below last season's prices. Grain bags in good demand and firm with a short supply. Wool flannels and repellents in improved request.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; new red 90@95c; amber $1 00@1 05. Corn unchanged and firm at 78@79c. Oats quiet at 67@ 68c. Butter active; choice Western 23@25c. Cheese weak; Western prime 11@11½c; half skins 8@10c. Eggs firm at 24@25c. Petroleum dull at 12c@12¼c; crude 6½@6¾c. Pork $19 00 @19 50. Whisky 98½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Cotton, flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 84@85c. Provisions firm and unchanged.

IRON MARKETS.

YOUNGSTOWN.

We are able to report a continuance in the improved feeling in the pig iron market mentioned last week. Sales of all sorts somewhat, but not largely, of purchasers. Parties stand ready to buy all the good iron of iron offered at prevailing prices. Twenty-five dollars at furnaces may still be quoted as the correct price at this point, although we doubt if any considerable quantity can be found at that price. Number one ore continues to be pressed upon purchasers, and furnace owners are now asked to name the price they are willing to pay. The situation becomes interesting, when we reflect that about this time last year, parties in want of ore were obliged to go to Cleveland with their hats off, and permit the ore dealers to deal out any proportion off to them a little ore at $—, for, provided the ore companies could mine it, and provided there was no strike at the mines, and provided they escaped the blockers of the lake navigation, and the acts of God and the ore companies generally.

We think the plan of selling ore is, to use a homely but expressive phrase, "played out."

The Conductor, *Democrat* says: Mr. Pearce, a wool buyer at Bakersville, bought about 60,000 pounds at 43 cents. Many of the choice clips of the county have been taken at 50 cents. We know one dealer, who is buying on commission, that had orders to buy 32 cents for one choice lot of several hundred fleeces, but the sale had already been made to other parties at something over 50 cents.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

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	Receipts Crude, bbls.	Exports per Penn. River & Rail.	Exports per Penn R. R.
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Same time 1869	436,055	59,402	188,212
Same time 1868	650,298	81,278	227,925

BUSIN

CITY MATTERS.

Died of Drink.

On Saturday night a laborer named John Devine, who lived in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, died of *delirium tremens*. He had been drinking heavily for two or three months, and came home in an intoxicated condition, and apparently will with liquor. He became so violent in his paroxysms that his wife started for a physician, and when she returned with one he was found dead, having evidently died in convulsions.

Teachers Elected.

The following teachers have been elected to serve the ensuing year in the Lincoln district, Twenty-first ward: Principal, L. P. Greeves; Assistants, Miss M. Annie Stratton, Miss Annie Robinson, Miss Annie E. Stratton, Miss Annie P. Johnston, Miss Sallie E. Bartley, Miss Ella V. Cargo, Miss Lydia J. Young, Miss Louisa McGonigle, Riversides—Mr. Robert S. Wilkinson. Miss Bella A. Stattenfield having resigned her situation at Pennington, that school is still vacant.

Receipts Under the Fee Bill.

The receipts and expenditures of the county officers, for June, show the following summary:

	Receipts.	Exp.	Gain.	Loss.
Clerk of Courts	$ 490 35	$ 175 00	$ 15 35	....
Clerk Or. Court	412 09	288 33	123 76	....
Coroner	262 75	165 65	97 00	....
First. Attorney	2,487 00	336 33	2,150 67	....
Prothonotary	2,221 55	1,375 00	846 55	....
Recorder	1,609 30	1,287 53	321 77	....
Sheriff	2,345 56	2,000 13	345 43	....
Register	276 00	361 66	....	$85 66
Total gains			$4,203 02	
Deduct loss			85 66	
Net gain			$4,117 36	

What the Reduction Will Be.

Under the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, the city can only collect two-thirds the tax levied upon the rural wards, for city purposes—that is, the city tax of four mills, instead of six, after we pay the interest and sinking fund tax of one and one-half mills—or three and one-half mills in all. The computation, by taking off one-third of the several items enumerated, would aggregate $133,870 57, as follows:

Thirteenth ward	$10,206 67
Fourteenth ward	22,579 99
Sixteenth ward	9,570 80
Eighteenth ward	8,972 1
Nineteenth ward	16,429 87
Twentieth ward	19,895 57
Twenty-first ward	13,158 32
Twenty-second ward	10,174 70
Twenty-third ward	9,856 36
Thirty-seventh ward	8,102 24
Total	$133,870 57

Young Men's Catholic Society.

Last evening the Catholic young men of the two cities, to the number of three hundred, met in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral for the purpose of further perfecting their organization. Mr. Jno. B. Larkin occupied the Chair, and Mr. J. B. Dodge kept the minutes.

Rev. Father Kittell, Vice President of St. Michael's Seminary, who happened to be in the city, was called on and invited to give his views. He cheerfully acquiesced and spoke at considerable length in encouragement of the objects of the society.

Rev. Father Boyle followed in a brief address, after which Mr. James P. O'Neill, from the Committee on form of Permanent Organization and Constitution, presented a complete report, which was taken up, discussed *seriatim* and adopted after amendment.

It was finally decided to call the organization the Young Men's Catholic Society, the objects of which shall be encouragement of and the cultivation of the intellect and ultimately the establishment of a Catholic Reformatory for Young Men.

After the constitution had been considered, the Y. M. C. S. adjourned until Thursday evening next to meet at the same time and place.

The adjournment a large number of names was added to the roll.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

An unusually large and earnest meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon at the Allegheny Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, Mrs. Black presiding.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, and several eloquent and effective addresses were made.

The most noticeable feature of the meeting was the movement to organize a band to secure the general co-operation of the children of the two cities in the temperance work. This is to be done by the organization of a complementary "Band of Promise." There are a number of elected Bands of Promise already organized, the most of them being in Allegheny; but at the meeting yesterday it was resolved to organize a band in each ward of the two cities, and as large a membership as possible beside.

A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen and ladies, was appointed to perform the work of organization: Mrs. Dr. Thomas H. Rabe, Watt Black, Joel Kerr, Mrs. Gormley, Miss Allie Grey, Miss Smith, Mrs. Gay, Miss Pearl Gay, and Mrs. Dr. Boyd.

It is hoped that the organization will be perfected by a vote of the meeting to-day, and the Band of Promise, when organized, will number in one of the largest churches in the city. The committee are instructed to call upon the superintendents of Sunday schools and the pastors of all the churches.

Reynoldsville and the Central Land and Mining Company.

Reynoldsville, a flourishing, healthy borough of about one thousand population, is situated on the line of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which may be tween Red Bank Junction and Driftwood. The country surrounding the place is of the best quality for farming purposes, and the town site is beautiful, while the many other natural advantages possessed by the place render it more than probable that this town will be the most important point on the road.

For many years past the Reynoldsville coal has been mined and hauled in wagons a great distance for smelting purposes, being entirely free from sulphur, but as soon as the Allegheny Valley Railroad built the low grade coal the coal be brought to market in a manner far more paying extent. About four years ago P. W. Jenks, Esq., of Punxsutawney, one of the pioneers of this county, possessed by some more than ordinary foresight, negotiated for, and after assenting Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, who bought the larger portion of tracts of land in and about Reynoldsville, amounting in the aggregate to seven thousand acres. They have since organized into a stock company, giving it the name of the Central Land and Mining Company, with Dr. Albert Pancoast, son of the Doctor, and a most worthy, intelligent, go-ahead, business man, is the President. The company is now fully organized, and has commenced operations.

Messrs. Sharp & Doty, of Shamokin, Pa., have leased five hundred acres of coal land, and have commenced driving entries, sinking slopes, inclines, building houses, grading sidings, &c., and expect to ship six hundred tons per day. These gentlemen have been in the coal business, in the anthracite regions, for twenty years, are men of experience, possess a large liberal views, with ample means, and we predict for them a bright future in their new field of operations.

We have been informed that Messrs. Jones & Ralmer, of Tunnelton, Indiana, Kendrick & Shearing, of Du Bois, Clearfield county, and Mr. Coan, of Buffalo, are all anxious to buy or lease coal lands at Reynoldsville.

The Central Land and Mining Company have laid out a plan of lots near the station at Reynoldsville, and beautiful grounds for the depot are being graded. It is the intention of the Railroad Company to build large and convenient passenger and freight depots on the ground given for that purpose by the C. L. & M. Co.

At present there are only about eighty tons of coal shipped from this point daily, as it has to be hauled in wagons to the railroad. Ere a week or two, however, more than double their incines built, their will be eight hundred tons shipped daily. The new company contemplate having a geological survey made of its lands, with a view of ascertainingmore definitely their immense value.

The principal market for this coal will be Western New York and the Canadas.

The opening of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad places Reynoldsville but a little further from the mines of the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company, at Catfish, and as the Reynoldsville coal is of a much superior quality and lower than that mined at Catfish, the former will have no difficulty in commanding a preference in the Buffalo market.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Messrs. Burkerhaiter, Master & Co., of New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy against James M. Hanney, surviving partner of the firm of Maywood & Kintner.

Charles Morrison, of Pittsburgh, also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The usual orders in both cases were made.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

DIVORCE CASES.

In the case of Libbie A. Conlon, by her next friend, R. M. Hemphill, vs. Thomas J. Conlon, W. N. Paxton, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

T. B. Alcorn, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the case of Annie Cargo, Miss Lydia J. Young, Miss Louisa McGonigle, Riversides—Mr. Robert S. Wilkinson. Miss Bella A. Stattenfield having resigned her situation at Pennington, that school is still vacant.

In the case of Mary Jane Walker, by her next friend, John Foley vs. John Andrew Walker, R. S. Sill, Esq., was appointed to take testimony.

In the case of Peter Ham vs. Caroline Ham, the petition of A. Wedderburn, attorney for the respondent, the Court received the confession issued to S. C. Milligan for the purpose of taking testimony on the part of the libellant and referred the said confession back to the Commissioner for the purpose of taking the testimony on the part of the respondent and reporting the same to Court.

In the case of Eliza Clifford vs. James Clifford, a petition was filed by plaintiff for allowance *pendente lite*.

Lizzie Kenzig filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, John Kenzig, on grounds of cruel treatment, and a subpœna was awarded.

THE CAUDRY COMPANY.

In the case of the West Penn Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Jas. Iessen, Esq., for the Caudry Company, an application for an injunction, the following order was made: "And now, July 13th, 1874, the order of July 31, 1874, is rescinded, and the applicant has leave to withdraw the application for the approval of the bond filed in this case, without prejudice to the rights of either party."

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

In the case of Samuel M. Kier vs. David Stewart, the application for a preliminary injunction and the appointment of a receiver was refused.

On petition of Mrs. Mary Rauser a commission in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* was issued to C. C. Taylor to inquire whether John Rauser has or has not by reason of habitual drunkenness become incapable of managing his estate.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. P. Dunn and N. Miller, *u habeas corpus* case, the infant George Miller was brought into Court, and it was ordered that it be remanded to his mother, Georgiana Miller.

In the matter of the application of the Church of Redemption, of Allegheny, for a charter of incorporation, the application was granted.

In the case of Eliza B. Phillips vs. the city of Pittsburgh et al., an application for an injunction, leave was granted to file a supplemental bill.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

SENTENCES.

The following persons were sentenced to the penitentiary: Bernard Divine, incest, eight years; Archibald Perry, larceny of rope, one year; James Haney, burglary, four years; George Wison, larceny of a watch, two years.

To the Workhouse: Edward Farley, larceny, nine months; John C. Lang, battery, six months, and a fine of $100; Edward Kussy, false pretenses, one year.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Jacob Reddinger, of Sharpsburg, found guilty of illegal liquor selling on three indictments, was fined fifty dollars on each case, and in default to be committed to jail thirty days.

Michael Burr, Patrick Monahan and Catharine Kample plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of illegal liquor selling in the First ward, and were sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars each.

Henry Stein, of Sharpsburg, found guilty of selling liquor to minors, was fined the same amount.

Y. M. C. A.

Interesting Meeting Last Night—Reports of Delegates to the Dayton Convention—The Work of the Associations.

The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. to hear reports from delegates to the late National Convention at Dayton, was held last night in the lecture room of the Fourth avenue Baptist church, which was well filled. The meeting was opened by singing and reading of the Scriptures, after which H. K. Porter, Esq., who presided over the meeting, gave his impressions of the Convention, referring particularly to the presence of so many representative men from different sections of the country, among them the President of the Y. M. C. A., of Richmond, Va., who presided over the National Convention held in 1870 in New Orleans, also Rev. Dr. Plummer, of South Carolina, but lately Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the South, and Rev. Dr. Wilson of this city, Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the North. He also spoke of one of the meetings at which the questions, "How to Reach Young Men in College" "How to Reach Railroad Employees" and "How to Reach our Criminal Classes," were ably and practically discussed.

Dr. S. Wilson was next introduced and stated that it was with great pleasure, that he had accepted a commission as delegate to the late Dayton Convention it was with still more pleasure that he recalled the exceeding pleasant time he met with there. The most noticeable feature connected with the convention, was the devotional spirit that characterized it. It was a convention of prayer, not merely formal prayer, but earnest, heartfelt prayer. There was an atmosphere of prayer. To count the act declared the proceedings of the convention. It constituted one of the most delightful occasions in his recollection. It was a time of heart-searching, but a gathering characterized by great fervency. The members of the body were greatly in earnest There was but little denominationalism, but they all worked hard at practical work. They tried to find out what to do and how to do it. He recalled, with great pleasure, the evening meeting spoken of by Mr. Porter, and he never listened to a more powerful and effective address than that of the gentleman who spoke that evening, on how to reach and save the criminal classes. The evangelical character of the convention was another delightful feature. He had attended all the meetings, including the street meetings, so far as practicable. He had heard the Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Episcopalians preach, but he could not detect their denominational peculiarities, they all seemed to be all and worked together on the broad platform of Christianity. Denominationalism, he believed, was a good thing, but he was glad that all Christians could at times lay the denomination aside, and such a time was here together, simply as Christians. Another delightful characteristic of the gathering was the all-pervading tendency to increase and assemble the study of the Word of God. This was the central point, the underlying principle of the convention formed itself. He had felt that there was danger that too much reliance would be placed by the Workers in the Conventions, on mere earnest exhortation. But if the Dayton Convention were any criterion, there was little danger of this. They were not to be simply wholly to Biblical teaching; and this was the distinctive feature of the Young Men's Christian Association movement. A pecuiar feature of the work has been its growth from an *international* organization. Eleven General or International organizations were represented. In 1852 and before a single one of the State or provincial organizations were formed. Right years ago, the Executive Committee met in this city, and located in the city of New York, where it has remained until the present time. At that time, (June, 1866,) one hundred and eleven associations were represented in four provinces and twenty States. In 1870 the Canadian Association of the New York committee was represented. The growth in numbers and influence of individual associations has been in the same figures. In June, 1866, 150 associations were represented, though only 62 reported to the convention, and not more owned the building it occupied. In June, 1874, the number of associations reporting was 600, there were on the roll; 451 reported their officers and work; 238 had buildings or homes of their own, worth $6,000,000; 1,200 paid secretaries, and the building funds, which already amounted to half a million dollars, were growing rapidly. Two secretaries were employed to give their time and labor to the work.

The work undertaken for three specific purposes—*Organization, Aggression* and *Education*. There is a divine warrant for such procedure, and I quote two passages, the first piece from the old story, as good for the present time, as then. In Nehemiah, 12, 27, we read, that (Josiah) "sent princes, and with them Levites, and with them priests, and they taught in Judah, and had the book of the law of the Lord with them, and went about through all the cities of Judah and taught the people." Here organized organizations under a central head. That is the method of this effort. The International Committee is not organized for business, but for the purpose of the convention. It constituted one of the most delightful occasions in his recollection. It was a time of heart-searching, but a gathering characterized by great fervency. The members of the body were greatly in earnest There was but little denominationalism, but they all worked hard at practical work. They tried to find out what to do and how to do it. He recalled, with great pleasure, the evening meeting spoken of by Mr. Porter, and he never listened to a more powerful and effective address than that of the gentleman who spoke that evening, on how to reach and save the criminal classes. The evangelical character of the convention was another delightful feature. He had attended all the meetings, including the street meetings, so far as practicable. He had heard the Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Episcopalians preach, but he could not detect their denominational peculiarities, they all seemed to be all and worked together on the broad platform of Christianity. Denominationalism, he believed, was a good thing, but he was glad that all Christians could at times lay the denomination aside, and such a time was here together, simply as Christians. Another delightful characteristic of the gathering was the all-pervading tendency to increase and assemble the study of the Word of God. This was the central point, the underlying principle of the convention formed itself. He had felt that there was danger that too much reliance would be placed by the Workers in the Conventions, on mere earnest exhortation. But if the Dayton Convention were any criterion, there was little danger of this. They were not to be simply wholly to Biblical teaching; and this was the distinctive feature of the Young Men's Christian Association movement. A peculiar feature of the work has been its growth from an *international* organization. Eleven General or International organizations were represented. In 1852 and before a single one of the State or provincial organizations were formed. Right years ago, the Executive Committee met in this city, and located in the city of New York, where it has remained until the present time. At that time, (June, 1866,) one hundred and eleven associations were represented in four provinces and twenty States. In 1870 the Canadian Association of the New York committee was represented. The growth in numbers and influence of individual associations has been in the same figures. In June, 1866, 150 associations were represented, though only 62 reported to the convention, and not more owned the building it occupied. In June, 1874, the number of associations reporting was 600, there were on the roll; 451 reported their officers and work; 238 had buildings or homes of their own, worth $6,000,000; 1,200 paid secretaries, and the building funds, which already amounted to half a million dollars, were growing rapidly. Two secretaries were employed to give their time and labor to the work.

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"The good seed sown by the garnered fruit

That eating inward slowly moulders all."

We need then to search for and find young men; we need to strengthen and build up these young men and make easy the steps to heaven and virtue, and protect them who are in danger of being driven headlong out of heaven and laughed into hell! We need them to widen the thoughts, furnish the plans, deepen the sympathy of our young converts. Their first hours and works to their own spiritual home and then to the world. Work! Work! Work! and for all to their motto. Such associations dont grow without effort, as the first in this new world at London, the first in the United States at Boston, the first in Canada at Montreal the first in the United States at Boston. But little by little organization in keeping with the demand is to be the work largely of this International Committee, the work largely of this International Committee, and the Committee will throw itself wisely into this effort. The history of association work has made clearly imperative this wheel within a wheel. Their system and method is conservative and aggressive. They fortify and strengthen counsel and instruct weaker associations by timely visits, reasonable meetings and steady correspondence. They have an organic unity, yet old they did not wait until men called for them, but traveled, entered town after town, like an evangelist, who says to his appointment, I must preach to-day, is the work largely of this International Committee. It is the wisest organization of labor the world has ever seen. The spirit of the age already attest its divine propriety. This board, as embodying the sentiments of the many, was able to give that turn to the Constitution which defined it be terms of Membership in Y. M. C. A.'s by which their distinctively Christian character was forever secured, largely owing to its diffusion of literature and presentation of Christian truth. Another feature is, that active members must be in connection with some Evangelical Church. Their representatives must be selected from this list, and that no matter to act with an influence nothing but tiely represented by the men who served them. They aim then at the organization of bands of workers *supplemental* to church activities. Upon such the events of history you will observe that the church has worked in this very manner. It educates society or a body of men, and then a point, and then, when they are prepared, turns over to them the organized object. This committee, for all was one of her reformed teachings and having quickened the conscience of the State to the necessity of it, has expended over $30,000 in execution, but there remains with the church her inalienable right and duty to be the director of the power in knowledge thus acquired. So in the relief of the indigent, poverty in town and city, the orphan, the sick and unfortunate, duties and qualities of brotherhood; her teachings have shaped public action and she is sentinel of constitutional liberty willing to carry them out. And so now, in the completions of city missions, the young man Timothy did for Paul, are Young Men's Christian Associations to the cause of Christ. Ministers binding up the sheaves, gathering up the fragments, utilizing and marshaling the new born energies of the church. Such is the mission of this co-ordinary work. The old cry of danger to the church from this source is a foolish one, and if the church was at ease and slothful. The more earnestly the church is at work, the more manifest does it become that her place is the creation of the allied but semi-independent forces for specific fields. These associations interfere with no existing organization. They are in sympathy with all, and as they prosper will increase the power of the church on society—which is the adjustment of means to the end in view. The end is the redemption and reformation of young men especially in our cities. Its means is the sanctified influence of young men upon their companions, almost men as brethren. This particular work none can do so well as they. *Young men's salvation by young men,* how fitted in keeping with philosophy and experience to succeed! Primarily they work in cities. There the call for help is public. Its tactics and literature. In this they follow the example of the early evangelists. Here in Pittsburgh they have excellent and numerous organizations. The direction and simplicity of their message is an element of power. THEY PREACH CHRIST. We disparage no charity. Every effort on his institution, but we would exalt the Y. M. C. A. on the ground of their distinctive and glorious mission. To publish Jesus. From this latter has come every young men that are annually issuing from our schools, seminaries and colleges, exposed for years to the world, largely without direct church contact or fellowship. I tremble for my country and posterity, if free government is to be overturned by moral influence. Said Edmund Burke, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put restraints upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their soundness and sobriety of judgment is above their vanity and presumption in proportion as they are disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves." What, then, must be our perils from knowledge and power without Christian impulse and direction being in the hands of a young America? "The great comprehensive truths," said President Quincy, "written in letters of light on every page of our history are these: that human happiness has no perfect security but in human freedom; freedom, intelligence, virtue, and virtue, but religious knowledge; and neither virtue nor freedom has any vigor or immortal hope, except in the sanctions of the Christian faith, and the sanction of the Christian religion." Given this, and only then, can free government, free institutions and great peoples be safe. A loyal and noble ally of the church—we hail the Y. M. C. A. Could we but see a portion of the great field which is the world, under its parents' influence and by its parents' rules. We need them and need hardly to count the cost, but rise the corrupting sores of our time will enter our future manhood and move